

peutic Punishment in Severely Disturbed Children," describes the use of cutaneous electric shock as aversive conditioning designed to reduce anti-social and self-destructive behavior in autistic and schizophrenic children; a detailed case study is included. Another article, "Joint Admission of Mothers and Children to a State Hospital," describes the experiences of the authors with such joint admissions in two Massachusetts hospitals; again, there are clinical vignettes.

Both the selection of articles and the quality of writing is good. Each of the articles represents a new imaginative, sometimes-controversial-but-certainly-worth-trying approach to a psychiatric problem. Some of the techniques described here in pilot form will grow and become accepted parts of psychiatric practice in future years; others will fade into oblivion. My crystal ball is off to my astrologers to have its vibrations tuned, so I won't hazard a guess as to which of the articles in *Current Psychiatric Therapies* are truly harbingers of things to come.

I was impressed by the clarity, brevity and crispness of the writing. The book is easy to read. Credit for this must go to the editor, Jules Masserman, whose eye or hand (or both) insured the book's readability. I commend the book to psychiatrists and non-psychiatrists alike who are curious about new directions in the field and who would like to know about interesting pilot projects already in operation.

The price of \$15.75 is clearly excessive, and, since this is the kind of book that frequently finds its way into medical and psychiatric libraries, I suggest those interested borrow it rather than buy it.

C. PETER ROSENBAUM, M.D.

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SURGERY ANNUAL—VOLUME I—1969—Series Editor—Philip Cooper, M.D., Chief, Surgical Service, Veterans Administration Hospital, Bronx, New York; Professor of Clinical Surgery, Mount Sinai School of Medicine of the City University of New York; Clinical Professor of Surgery, Albert Einstein College of Medicine of Yeshiva University, New York. Appleton-Century-Crofts, Division of Meredith Publishing Company, 440 Park Avenue South, New York, N.Y. (10016), 1969. 472 pages, \$16.00.

The 1969 *Surgery Annual* is the initial volume in a projected series of annual reviews devoted to recent advances in surgery and covering newer concepts in the basic sciences as they relate to surgery. The book consists of original articles prepared by authors chosen for their knowledge and personal involvement in the field. As a result, the presentations are perceptive and have a practical orientation which will be welcome to surgeons. The distinguished Editorial Advisory Board includes chairmen of a number of surgical departments of schools of medicine and is an assurance that the high standard of the 1969 issue of this series will be maintained.

There are 25 contributors and 19 separate articles covering a wide range of topics such as physiological monitoring, resuscitation, mechanical ventilation, shock, cerebral edema, transplantation, skeletal scintimetry, arthrography, pathophysiology of peptic ulcer, cancer chemotherapy, antibiotics, trauma, amputation prosthetics, cardiac surgery and hypophysectomy. The individual chapters usually include concise, discriminating summaries of current literature. Newer developments of clinical significance are described and there is a list of references accompanying each chapter.

This book will be a useful addition to institutional and personal libraries. It will serve as a convenient reference on specific subjects, and it can be especially recommended to the practicing surgeon for cover-to-cover reading as an aid in keeping abreast of his fast-moving field. For example, monitoring, assisted ventilation, resuscitation and

shock are well discussed and represent problems of daily concern in surgery. On the other hand, such subjects as organ transplantation and cardiac assistors, while highly specialized, are no longer esoteric but deserve to be followed closely by those who wish to be fully informed on surgical progress.

There are already several serial publications in surgery in the English language generally similar to the *Surgery Annual*, but the range of matters to be covered is so great that the serials field in surgery is not yet overcrowded. Textbooks and monographs, due to their special orientation and publication lag, obviously do not fill the existing need for authoritative and up-to-date critiques of the many new concepts and procedures as discussed in multiple current journals and under development in medical centers. Serials can fill this need and will do so most effectively when a select few have in due course established a tradition of in-depth and authoritative coverage of topics which warrant this particular approach. The rationale for the serials format is diminished to the extent to which it is used to publish scientific or review articles of narrow scope and interest more appropriately and expeditiously published in monthly periodicals.

JOHN L. WILSON, M.D.

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RADIOACTIVE ISOTOPES IN THE LOCALIZATION OF TUMOURS—The Proceedings of The International Nuclear Medicine Symposium Arranged by The Institute of Cancer Research: Royal Cancer Hospital and Held at The Imperial College of Science and Technology, London, in September, 1967—Edited by V. R. McCready, D. M. Taylor, N. G. Trott, C. B. Cameron, E. O. Field, Rosemary J. French, R. P. Parker. Grune & Stratton, Inc., 381 Park Avenue South, New York, N.Y. (10016), 1969. 180 pages, \$11.75.

Radioactive Isotopes in the Localization of Tumours is a photo-offset printed proceedings of a symposium held in London in 1967. The title is somewhat of a misnomer since less than 40 percent of the book concerns radioisotope localization of tumors per se. Review of instrumentation used in radioisotope imaging comprises almost 40 percent of the text. There is considerable discussion of rectilinear scanning, as was current in 1967. Relatively little attention was given to stationary detector devices, particularly the Anger scintillation camera, which has since developed to be the most significant of the newer imaging systems.

Multiple authorship and "rapporteur" summarization of topics has not led to uniform readability. General organization of the book is also loose with frequent changes of topic on a chapter to chapter basis. The first chapter, a review lecture on "principles of scanning and current physical problems" was particularly difficult to read with comprehension, even for one with some knowledge of image resolution characterization.

Despite these general criticisms, there are informative discussions of radiopharmaceuticals and methods for tumor localization, some of which present information which should be more generally appreciated, but which unfortunately have been largely overlooked in the development and application of nuclear medicine procedures for tumor localization. Some specific examples of this would include Chapter 16 "Radiopharmaceuticals for Tumour Localization—Rapporteur Report," Chapter 30 "Lymph Node Scanning—Rapporteur Report," and Chapter 35 "Radioisotope Scanning in Lung Cancer." Several other interesting experimental accounts are included.

It is unfortunate that symposium proceedings are delayed to this extent in their publication. In 1967, this symposium would have been of considerably greater interest than at the time of its publication.

MALCOLM R. POWELL, M.D.